

# Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

No. 34.

## UMBRELLAS and ... Walking Sticks

We have an EXCEPTIONALLY FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER MOUNTED UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS, for both Ladies and Gentlemen. They are the Newest Styles, Beautifully Finished. Neat, and not expensive. COME AND SEE THEM.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.  
47 GOVERNMENT STREET

40 CENTS. All Pure and Delicious.  
50 CENTS. Sealed Lead Packages Only.  
60 CENTS. Beware of Substitutes.

## TAMILKANDE TEA

Tamilkande Tea Co.,  
MONTREAL.  
Simon Leisier & Co.,  
AGT. VICTORIA.

In Lead Packages Only.  
All Grocers.

## British-Canadian Gold Fields Co'y

LIMITED.

### Brokerage Department--Specials.

#### TREASURY SHARES.

Athabasca Gold Mining Co. .... 25  
Gibson M. & Co. .... 12½  
Sicamous M. & Co. .... 5  
North Salmon River Gold Mining Co. 5

We have only about 3,000 shares of Athabasca left on hand, 2,000 being held by us, and expect instructions to advance the price within the next week. Latest reports from the market show a marked deflating change. The Gibson intends making a final shipment of two carloads at once, and so soon as better shipping facilities are supplied, will be in a position to become one of the heaviest shippers in the district. Other quotations on application at our office.

**British-Canadian Gold Fields Co'y, Ltd.**  
44 FORT STREET.

co. E. G. Brown. Local Manager

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS, 133 Government street, at 2 p.m. Saturday, the 10th inst., we will sell carpets, cook stoves, ranges, ovens, dining room sets, tables, chairs, lounge, and a lot of good plated ware, in frames; and to close consignment we will sell a choice lot of A1 triple plated silver plates, forks and spoons; come and see the bargains at our auctioneer's room—a very good lady's and gentle bicycle. W. Jones, Auctioneer. A shoemaker's sewing machine, cheap.

FOR SALE—Three gentle bicycles; a great bargain; on view at Gledhill's Cyrcery, Vernon Block, Douglas street.

WANTED—To buy strong harness pony, not exceeding \$25. Address "W." this office.

TENDERS FOR CARPENTRY—Plans at Chemical Co., Ltd., office, Outer Wharf.

JUST ARRIVED—Hosiery, gloves, laces, ribbons, etc., at Wescott Bros., 93 Douglas street.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of prints, muslins, sambuccettes, etc., at Wescott Bros., 93 Douglas street.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered to any part of the city. Rattray & Hall, 100 Government street, 25 Store street.

COAL—\$5 per ton, delivered; weight guaranteed. Munn, Holland & Co., 20½ Broad street.

ROCK BAY HOTEL for lease or sale.

FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Ranch Agricultural Society's land in South Saanich, containing 64 acres more or less, about 20 acres clear; never falling stream or water. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. F. Holdom, Turners P. O. C. 14.

**MANUFACTURING FURRIER.**

Kept up of every description nearly done. Old garments taken over to the latest style, and perfect finishing. Manufacturing and altering of saddlebags a specialty. S. SOUPAL, 43 Pandora street.

### A. O. U. W. CONCERT

APRIL 12th, 1897, in A. O. U. W. HALL, to be presented, the fare,

### "AN ELECTRIC EPISODE."

Also a recitation,  
"LOSS OF H. M. S. VICTORIA,"  
with illustrations.

....ADMISSION 25 CENTS....

To Farmers, Market Gardeners, etc.

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Outer Wharf, Victoria, offer fertilizers at the following prices, in ton lots:

Muriate of Potash ..... 25c. per lb.  
Sulphate of Potash ..... 25c.  
Kainite ..... 15c.  
Nitrate of Soda (Nitre) ..... 25c.  
Bone Superphosphate ..... 15c.

Smaller quantities at slight advance.

.....

Short Notice Auction

at 11 A.M. at ERSNOUF'S,  
Fort Street.

### Uncalled Goods at Previous Sale.

4. Cooking Stoves, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, Upholstery Fittings, Pictures, etc., etc., etc.  
G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

C. P. N. CO'Y, Ltd.

STEAMER

Rainbow,

GOSSÉ Master,  
Beeton & Co.'s  
Will leave Turner's  
Wharf for

PHILLIPS ARM, via NANAIMO & TEXADA

Friday, April 9th, at 8 o'clock.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the Company, 61 Fort Street.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

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## DEBATE CONCLUDED

The Five Day Debate on the Budget Came to an End Last Evening.

Mr. Semlin's Want of Confidence Motion Defeated by a Vote of 10 to 17.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1897.  
The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. J. B. Haslam.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.  
Mr. Booth presented a report from the municipal committee recommending that the committee be enlarged from five to seven. The report was adopted and Messrs. Rithet and Kennedy were added to the committee.

BUDGET DEBATE.  
Hon. Mr. Turner asked that the budget debate be continued, as the important vote of want of confidence was before the house.

Mr. Helmcken pointed out that it was private members' day. It was decided, however, that the debate should continue.

MR. STODDART.

Mr. Stoddart could not see why Hon. Mr. Martin had been singled out for censure in the motion of want of confidence unless it was because the chief commissioner was more amenable, more genial than the other members of the government and he would be therefore ready to resign his seat for some one on the opposition side. (Laughter.) Mr. Stoddart referred to the bye-election in Lillooet. He repudiated the imputation of corruption made by Mr. Semlin. It came with very bad grace from the opposition to talk about corruption, since his opponent travelled throughout the district with a cheque book in his pocket and bought \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of cattle. Mr. Stoddart referred to the redistribution and said that Mr. Hume should be the last person to speak of redistribution, since only a few years ago Kootenay with only 13 votes was represented in the house. It was a common saying that all a candidate had to do was to kill a steer to secure his election. (Laughter.) He did not think that Kootenay suffered from lack of representation. Mr. Stoddart defended Mr. Elerts' connection with the assizes at Clinton. He pointed out that his remarks regarding the revision of the statutes at the opening of the house had been criticized by Mr. Semlin and Dr. Walkem. He would say that he believed that if the gentleman who was formerly attorney-general and now adorned the supreme court bench had been appointed sole reviser the statutes would not have been revised any more efficiently. Dr. Walkem's criticisms only arose from the fact that blood was thicker than water. Mr. Semlin had charged him (Mr. Stoddart) with reading the statutes line by line. He denied that. (Laughter.) He had not read the statutes. What he did say was that he believed the work of revision had been efficiently done. That assertion had not been successfully contradicted. Mr. Stoddart was surprised at Mr. Kennedy saying he did not know the Lieutenant-Governor did not sit with the executive. Did Mr. Kennedy believe that Premier Greenway would allow the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba to sit with the cabinet while the school question was being considered, or that Sir Oliver Mowat, while premier of Ontario, would allow the Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Dominion to sit with his cabinet?

COL. BAKER.

Hon. Col. Baker undertook to defend the government against all the attacks made by the opposition. He defended the conversion of the loan and the Bella Coola colony. He charged Mr. Williams with ignorance of constitutional practice or he would not have attempted to make a case out of the Lieutenant-Governor's connection with the Columbia & Western railway company. It was most ridiculous to bring such a charge against the government. It was very, very funny, Col. Baker did not wish to discuss insignificant things and would therefore not consider the remarks of Dr. Walkem, whom he called the missing link. Col. Baker defended the investment of \$200 for slides for Prof. Odlum. He did not know where those slides were. Prof. Odlum would probably be able to throw some light upon the subject. He did not think Mr. Odlum had said 75 feet of rain fell in Vancouver during one year. In answer to Mr. Colton he would say that neither the mortgage tax nor the Torts system had anything to do with the distress of the farmers. The distress was because farmers began without sufficient capital. If the marriage tax were abolished the money would go to the money-lenders instead of into the treasury of the province. The Torrens system was condemned as expensive and impractical. The bonus was offered to build a smelter at Trail to prevent a smelter being erected at Northport. He wondered how any one could say that he was dealing in charmers. He was proud indeed to have his name connected with the British Columbia Southern railway. The greater interest in the railway had been held for some time by eastern and London capitalists. He had not received any information from the B.C. Southern charter, a sale which was not brought about by him but by the eastern shareholders. The articles in the Toronto World and other papers were inspired by spite. There was no monopoly connected with the B.C. Southern. The coal would be sold at reasonable prices to the people.

Col. Baker held that it was a very wild statement to say that the parliament buildings would cost \$1,250,000. The whole building will not cost more than \$850,000. It was the opinion of experts that it was the cheapest and most substantial building in America. He also defended the educational system against Mr. Kennedy's and Mr. Cotton's attacks.

The granting of 1,200 inches of water to Mr. Helme was then defended. When the water bill came before the house, Col. Baker, as minister of mines, sent telegrams to all the commissioners, instructing them to issue no more water rights without the consent of the executive of the province. Mr. Helme applied for the water of Beaver creek twelve months ago. Recently, when Mr. Helme's agent approached the government, Col. Baker asked him why

they did not wait until the water bill became law. The reply was that they had the machinery ready to generate power there and to wait for the water bill would be to delay them two or three months. Col. Baker then told Mr. Helme's agent that they would grant them 1,200 inches of water only on condition that they would come under the water act when it became law. This was surely fair to the province. Mr. Helme would be controlled by the same act which will control all other citizens applying for water privileges.

Col. Baker then discussed the finances of the province, and held that the province was in a fair financial condition and that there was no danger of bankruptcy, as was charged by some of the opposition. He held that it was not a business proposition for the government to borrow money to give cheap money to farmers.

There were those who were lusty for the spoils of office to such an extent that they did not refrain from defaming the characters of honorable men. He believed, however, that the verdict of the people would be that the government had done its duty.

MR. FORSTER.

Mr. Forster stated that the estimates submitted by the minister of finance were framed with the object of deceiving the public. During the last election Westminster district telling the people that at the end of that current year there would be a surplus of \$90,000. Mr. Forster had then ventured the assertion that instead of a surplus there would be a deficit of \$40,000, and what was the fact? When Mr. Turner had expected a surplus of \$80,000, there was a deficit of \$65,000. This year, Mr. Turner says there will be \$282,000 on hand at the end of June, but by comparing the receipts of the last half year, by making due allowance for everything, it could easily be seen that instead of there being \$282,000 on hand the government would have to face another deficit.

He would seriously ask when the difference between the receipts and the expenditure are going to be removed. The government to-day did not receive as much through the mining-tax as they would by taxing one working mine of the same rate as real property. The government cannot keep on borrowing money, since only a few years ago Kootenay with only 13 votes was represented in the house. It was a common saying that all a candidate had to do was to kill a steer to secure his election. (Laughter.) He did not think that Kootenay suffered from lack of representation. Mr. Stoddart defended Mr. Elerts' connection with the assizes at Clinton. He pointed out that his remarks regarding the revision of the statutes at the opening of the house had been criticized by Mr. Semlin and Dr. Walkem. He would say that he believed that if the gentleman who was formerly attorney-general and now adorned the supreme court bench had been appointed sole reviser the statutes would not have been revised any more efficiently. Dr. Walkem's criticisms only arose from the fact that blood was thicker than water. Mr. Semlin had charged him (Mr. Stoddart) with reading the statutes line by line. He denied that. (Laughter.) He had not read the statutes. What he did say was that he believed the work of revision had been efficiently done. That assertion had not been successfully contradicted. Mr. Stoddart was surprised at Mr. Kennedy saying he did not know the Lieutenant-Governor did not sit with the executive. Did Mr. Kennedy believe that Premier Greenway would allow the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba to sit with the cabinet while the school question was being considered, or that Sir Oliver Mowat, while premier of Ontario, would allow the Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Dominion to sit with his cabinet?

Mr. Forster then referred to the timber dues. There were certain peculiarities in the land commissioner's report with respect to timber dues which required investigation. Mill owners, according to those reports, exported all the timber cut on public lands and sold only all timber cut on private lands. There were at least eight companies who arranged their sales in exactly the same way. The government was being defrauded. It was useless coming to any other conclusion. Mr. Forster pointed out that Mr. Pooley had referred to the Log-Salers' act to show that the sealers of private mills were sworn.

Mr. Forster criticised the education department for introducing a weighty and exhaustive work on agriculture as a text book in the schools. Surely a less complicated work on agriculture could be found.

Col. Baker here rose to explain that the text book was introduced temporarily and a less complicated text book was under preparation.

Mr. Forster held that the grand juries of this province did wish to be paid. The whole idea of doing something for nothing was wrong. It was often a serious thing to a poor man to be taken away from his business to attend sittings of the grand juries. In connection with the government's railway policy he did not wish to speak at length, as the railway loan bill would soon come before the house. He would say, however, that this new policy of the government did not meet the necessities of the present time. In connection with the new railway bill, he was pleased to see a clause to regulate the freight rates, but was sorry to see the power of regulation placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. A government who had the interests of the country at heart could safely have such power entrusted to them, but such power should not be given to the present government. The power of regulating freight rates should be left with the legislature. The government had no definite line of policy on any subject. They withdrew the citizens' bill when the opposition pronounced, they withdrew the land act for the same reason, and he felt convinced that in a few days the railway aid bill would be withdrawn.

MR. BOOTH.

Mr. Booth defended the government for its change of railway policy. Conditions in the province had changed and policies must change with them. He had no hesitation in saying that the best policy of the government was not to own railways but rather have control over railways built and operated by private companies. It was impossible for the province to assist all roads demanding assistance. He believed that the mines should pay more than they do at present to assist in constructing those railways. Mines should be taxed more in proportion than any other property, as those who owned the mines left nothing behind them when the mines were worked out.

He praised the government for their water bill. He defended the West Kootenay Power & Light company's bill, any amendment to which would be the passage of the water bill. Under the province is going to remain where it is money must be borrowed. He would vote to sustain the government.

CAPTAIN IRVING.

Captain Irving said the executive was not infallible, but he believed the members of the government were trying to do their duty. He would always give credit to the opposition for keeping the government within their bounds. It required a good school master to make a good pupil. He never came before the house for any favors. He described the wealth of Cassiar district. He did not approve of Col. Baker's colonization scheme. He noticed by the return that Col. Baker received a petition from Norwegian colonists. The names on the petition included a Mr. Finlayson of Victoria. In fact there were half a dozen Scotsmen who were putting themselves up for Norwegians. (Laughter.)

MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams was pleased to hear Captain Irving give the opposition credit for something. Unless the members of the opposition kept the government check it would be difficult to say

what length they would go. It was because of the opposition that the finance minister previous to borrowing the last great distinctly made a promise that no more money would be borrowed for three years. Such a condition was also imposed by the money lenders, who felt that the province was spending money at too rapid a pace. It would also be noticed that the government state in the railway loan bill that the money is not going to be borrowed until the three years period has expired. Mr. Williams referred to an article in the Colonist which charged him with being grossly impudent because he had dared to refer to the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor. When he was afraid to call attention to what he considered the violation of a constitutional principle he would be unworthy of occupying a seat in the legislature. He had no desire to injure the Lieutenant-Governor, but he would never be afraid of doing his duty, so matter how exalted the personage to whom he was forced to refer. The attorney-general evidently behaved as he did, for in his speech he expressed regret that the Lieutenant-Governor had become associated with the Columbia & Western company. Mr. Williams had not heard another voice on the other side of the house express similar regrets. He did not condemn the governor; he condemned the ministry. They should have taken some action to show their disapproval of the governor's conduct when they found out that he had become a director of the Columbia & Western company.

Mr. Williams had also been charged with acting as private prosecutor for the Kokish Quarry company at the parliament buildings committee. That charge had already been refuted by Mr. Kennedy. He would have been derelict in his duty as a member of that committee if he had not done what he did. He was merely seeking for information that it was necessary the committee should obtain.

As he was going to support Mr. Semlin's amendment, he was obliged to reflect on the chief commissioner and his department. He had not one word to say against Mr. Martin personally, but had much to say against the chief commissioner, Mr. Williams. Then went minutely into the Rockville case. He showed that although Mr. Martin had full information on the subject he violated the land act by selling the land to Miss Davey. The land was sold as lumber for cultivation and the Rockville brothers had been cultivating it for ten years. The land was evidently sold on a declaration by Mr. E. M. Johnson, who swore that the land was unoccupied and unfit for cultivation. When the chief commissioner found out afterwards that this statement was devoid of truth, he should have placed the case in the hands of the attorney-general, so that the law could be put in motion and the author of the false statement punished. If all the reports connected with the case are read, it will be seen that a very great injustice has been done to the Rockville brothers, and that lands have been sold in violation of the provisions of the act.

MR. MARTIN.

Hon. Mr. Martin said he took the very greatest pains in seeing that justice was carried out in the Rockville case. He had acted on the advice of the attorney-general and had done nothing to be ashamed of. He considered it a very bad taste to bring up the matter again in the house since a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter. He had not been interested in any speculations in Kettle river district. He justified the sale of the island at the mouth of the Fraser.

DR. WALKEM.

Dr. Walkem referred to Mr. Martin's statement that he (Walkem) had played a dirty mean, contemptible trick on him (Martin) by going into the treasury and inquiring to the auditor about the government's railway policy. Mr. Martin had the use of a certain sum of money. The doctor wished to say that he had done nothing of the kind. What he did do was to go to the treasury and ask the auditor about certain advances made to former chief commissioners. Mr. Martin's name was not mentioned. The whole trouble arose because members of the civil service instead of minding their own business tried to advance the political interests of the government. On this ground the opposition when they get into power would be perfectly justified in ceasing out the whole civil service.

MR. MACPHERSON.

Mr. Macpherson replied to Mr. Martin regarding the sale of the cannery sites and the sale of an island at the mouth of the Fraser.

MR. KELLIJ.

Mr. Kelli wished the opposition to definitely state what they would do if they got into power. If they would do so it might go a long way to induce members to support Mr. Semlin's resolution. He was not in accord with the government on some matters at the present time.

He criticized the government for aiding the finances of the province were entirely wrong, but Mr. Rithet did not attempt to show where they were wrong. No man was more capable of this than Mr. Rithet if it were possible, and since Mr. Rithet did not attempt to show their errors, it must be concluded that they were right. Mr. Kidd also took up Col. Baker's remarks on the conversion of the loan and showed that the conversion of the loan did not result profitably to the province, but to those who purchased the unsecured stock. He also pointed out at Col. Baker for his remark that the government had sold out to the water bill. He defended the West Kootenay Power & Light company's bill, any amendment to which would be the passage of the water bill.

MR. KENNEDY.

Mr. Kennedy said that if the opposition came into power they would carry on the business of the province on a business basis. He answered the at-

temptation to say that the opposition were attacking the government because of personal grievances of persons outside the house. That was truly the mission of the opposition. They came here to urge that the grievances of the people should be removed. So much could not be said of the members on the other side of the house. Mr. Pooley had also said that the government always rose to the occasion. Mr. Kidd admitted that the government did rise to the occasion at certain times—at other times they sat and let the occasion slip by. They rose to the occasion when defeated government candidates were to be rewarded. The opposition were blamed for dealing with small matters, but in this province, where there were not general questions to be considered, it was the small things that made up the policy of the government. Mr. Kidd criticized the expenditure of public money. He pointed out that most of the money paid for machinery on the new government buildings went to foreigners. He wished to deny that the opposition had cried out against the expenditure of money on roads,

theSpeaker replied that the 2,411 names would not be printed with the petition from women asking for the franchise.

The Speaker replied that the 2,411 names would be printed.

Dr. Walkem introduced a bill to amend the small debts act amendment act, 1896.

The house adjourned at 5:40.

EVENING SESSION.

The budget debate was resumed by Mr. Kennedy at 8:15. He referred to Col. Baker's remarks that farmers should have considerable capital before beginning farming. He wondered whether Col. Baker had told Mr. Odlum and

## Healthy Baby When Born

### In Three Months Humor Spread Over His Forehead

### Into His Eyes and All Over His Hands

### Such Itching, Burning Torture— How It Ended.

When a child is cured of the itching torture and burning inflammation of eczema or salt rheum, it is not wonder that words fail to express the joy of the grateful parents, and that they gladly tell in as strong terms as possible the plain story of suffering relieved and health restored. Many testimonies relate the wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such cases, even after all other prescriptions and medicines fail. Here is one:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—Our boy Harvey will re-

member the good Hood's Sarsaparilla did

him as long as he lives. He was a healthy

baby when he was born, but before he

was three months old a breaking out ap-

peared on both sides of his face. Physi-

cians did him little good and said but for

his strong constitution he could not have

lived through his dreadful suffering. The

blister spread over his forehead, into his

eyes, and came out on his hands. It was

indeed pitiful to witness the poor child's

suffering. It was very painful for him

to open or shut his eyes, and we had to

tie his little hands to prevent him from

scratching the itching, burning skin.

My mother urged us to try Hood's Sar-

saparilla. We did so, and a short time

after he began to take this medicine we

saw a change for the better. We con-

tinued until we had given him five bot-

les, and then the eczema had entirely

disappeared, and he has ever since been

perfectly cured of this dreadful disease.

His sufferings extended over two and a

half years. People for miles around knew

his dreadful condition and know that

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. He is now

## DEBATE CONCLUDED

(Continued from page 2.)

streets and bridges. The opposition claimed that the business of the province could be done much more cheaply than it is at present.

The provincial secretary had let the eat out of the bag about the land grant to Mr. Helmcken. It was rather strange at this late day to find that when the Columbia & Western railway charter was before the house, that the government had promised Mr. Helmcken a land grant, although it was given out that Mr. Helmcken wanted nothing but a charter. It was amusing to hear Col. Baker quote in connection with this matter that where the flesh is there will the vulture be found. Mr. Kidd readily conceded that the Columbia & Western transaction showed that the vultures were hovering around the tainted flesh of the government policy.

## MR. TURNER.

Hon. Mr. Turner again dealt with the finances and the conversion of the loan. The government had no thought of borrowing before three years' time and the insertion of this condition in the prospectus was an advantage in floating the first loan. He characterized Mr. Kidd's remarks as fallacious statements which would affect the public mind in the wrong direction. Mr. Booth, he said, had aptly termed the criticism of the opposition as "Peanut politics."

Mr. Williams—"Roasted peanuts." (Laughter).

Mr. Turner characterized Mr. Williams' accusation regarding the Lieutenant-Governor's connection with the Columbia & Western as a little mouse when a mountain was expected. He described Mr. Semlin's amendment as a puny one.

## MR. COTTON.

Mr. Cotton could not agree with the government that all old things were good. He knew a certain government that was old but not good, and did not get better as it grew older. He dealt with the remarks of the premier regarding the loan and maintained that the conversion of the loan entailed a financial loss to the province. It was not the duty of the opposition to formulate a policy. If they did it would fall on bare ears. The government could not grasp such a policy as would be formulated by the opposition. The debate did not show that the government had a policy, nor did the railway bill show that the government had a railway policy. Their land policy was to sell for \$1 an acre land that was bringing 25 cents a year in rent. The premier said the policy of the opposition was to double the tax on miners. It was not the opposition, but Mr. Booth, who had advocated such a policy.

## MR. STODDART EXPLAINS.

Mr. Stoddart rose to explain his remarks with reference to the judge of the Supreme Court. What he did say was that if some judge other than the chief justice had been the sole reviser of the statutes there would have been no complaint from certain members on the floor of the house. He was better acquainted with Mr. Justice Walkem than any of the other judges and he held him in the highest regard.

Mr. Helmcken was glad to hear the explanation. Mr. Stoddart's previous remarks had left a very different impression on his mind.

This closed the four days' debate, and Mr. Semlin's amendment was voted down on the following division:

Ayes—Williams, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Kidd, Macpherson, Walkem—10.

Nos—Pooley, Elberts, Bryden, Macgregor, Baker, Turner, Ritter, Adams, Booth, Smith, Mutter, Stoddart, Martin, Helmcken—17.

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The house then went into committee of supply with Mr. Booth in the chair. After passing some estimates of expenditure the committee rose and reported.

Mr. Helmcken introduced a bill to amend the "Trustees' and Executors' Act." He also introduced a bill amending the "Provincial Voters' Act" by extending the franchise to women. Both bills were read a first time.

## The house adjourned at 10:15.

## NOTICE OR MOTION.

By Mr. Helmcken—That whereas it would be in the interests of British Columbia that a mint be established here, the Dominion government be requested to take the subject into consideration.

## WHY SUFFER WITH PILES?

Dr. Chase's Ointment Will Cure Them—Cost of but 60 Cents.

Piles, scrofula, eczematous eruptions, scald head, salt rheum and all other annoying and painful skin diseases can be easily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment. "I had protruding piles for ten years," writes H. H. Sutherland, commercial traveller, of Truro, N. S.; "tried many remedies and had doctors operate. It was no use. Was completely laid up at times. Chase's Ointment was recommended to me by Mr. Brennan, of the Summerside, P. E. I. Journal. I tried it and one box completely cured me."

Mr. Statia, the editor of the *Streetcar Line, Victoria*, gives this testimonial—written under date of Nov. 6, 1895: "Half a box of Chase's Ointment cured my daughter of eczema. That was six months ago and there has been no reappearance of the disease."

T. Wallace, blacksmith of Iroquois, Ont., was troubled with blind itching piles for twenty years. "I tried every remedy that came in vain," he writes, "until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. It was a Godsend. One box cured me."

All dealers and Edmondson, Bates & Co. manufacturers, Toronto. Price 60¢.

Lined and turpentine are every mother's household remedy for coughs, colds, remedy pleasant to take. Large bottle only 25c.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

*Patent*  
H. H. Flitter,  
Signature  
of  
Dr. H. H. Flitter

## British Columbia.

## FORT STEELE.

## Fort Steele Prospector

The Fort Steele district in 1896, in which year the first shipment of ore was made, produced as follows: The North Star shipped \$200,000; St. Eugene, \$300,000; Dibble, \$7,250; total, \$867,250. The development work consisted of on the North Star, 1,100 feet; St. Eugene, 900 feet; Dibble, 400 feet; other mines, 2,000 feet. Total, 4,300 feet, or an approximate value of \$312 per foot of development. It must be remembered that the North Star shipped 4,500 tons last year, and has at the present time 3,000 tons at the landing, and 3,000 more on the dump. The St. Eugene did not ship, but has 6,000 tons ready for shipment; the Dibble has 50 tons of very rich ore to ship. Comparing the amount produced per foot of development in the districts mentioned, we find that the Fort Steele district produced \$212 per foot, and Chilcotin creek \$20. This is a grand showing for Fort Steele.

We learn from private sources that eastern parties are negotiating for a hold on the Tin Dipper and Mogul mineral claims, \$30,000 being offered. The property is situated on the Columbia near Windermere.

den townsite, to W. C. Campbell, of Rossland. The consideration was nominal in the bill of sale, but it is understood a fair price was realized.

J. H. Woolery and Dan Sutherland made a strike last Saturday on the west side of Slocan lake within a mile of Slocan City which has caused considerable excitement in town. They have discovered a vein of mineral carrying a large quantity of free gold. The specimens taken from the ledge are certainly the richest ever seen in this camp. Numerous claims are now being staked in the vicinity of the find.

NELSON.  
Nelson Miner.

Over-twenty car loads of War Eagle ore have been received and treated during the last eight or ten days by the Hall Mines smelter and from fifteen to twenty tons are being received daily. Superintendent Johnson states that it is a very easy smelting ore and very nicely with the Silver King product.

A strike has been made on the White mine, one of the Poorman group, on Eagle Creek. A seam from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness was found this week and is, according to a specimen exhibited at the store of J. A. Turner, half gold.

A strike is reported on the Goldendale mine on Toad Mountain. Superintendent Frank Morse was in the city last Wednesday and showed an assay certificate

water basin, have been sold, it is reported, to Vancouver parties, but the terms have not been announced.

Robert Cuthbert has transferred to the British-Canadian Gold Fields Exploration and Development company, of which he is the western manager, the mineral claim Voyageur, situated about three miles north of the Ten Mile house. It is a re-location of the Trapper ground, and said to be promising.

Dr. Livers and L. A. Lemon have made a sale of the mineral claims Lotus and Duplex, located on the North Fork of Woodbury creek, about a mile from Kootenay lake. J. Clinch Flanders, of Portland, Oregon, was the purchaser, and the consideration was \$3,000 for each claim. They are said to be of considerable promise and the sale an advantageous one for the parties interested.

The Liberal mineral claim, which is situated in Jackson, has been sold to the Northern Bell group, formerly owned by Robert Jackson, who has been sold to Andrew Jardine, of this city, to Ben Norman, of Spokane. The claim is well situated and said to be promising.

One of the greatest strikes in the Wild Horse district was made a few days ago in the Tennessee. This mine was located last June by Bob Turnbull, and was found in January to J. McCreath for a snug little fortune. Mr. McCreath is a man that knows a good thing when he sees it, and as soon as he came into possession he commenced driving a tunnel

## TURKEY MUST PAY

For Outrages on American Citizens Committed During Recent Years.

President McKinley Proposes to Adopt a Very Vigorous Policy.

Washington, April 7.—The adoption of a vigorous policy to secure from the Turkish government a settlement of the claims preferred by the United States on account of the destruction of American missionary property and outrages to American missionaries committed during the uprising against the Armenians in the fall of 1895, is being considered by the new administration, and probably will be put into operation soon. President McKinley's programme contemplates the sending to Constantinople of Hon. John W. Foster, former secretary of state, as a special envoy, with the rank of ambassador, to secure from the sultan the payment of the

American Board of Foreign Missions, to the Marash Theological seminary and the residence of an American missionary at Hasquey, a suburb of Constantinople. Remonstrances have been made on account of the treatment of Rev. G. P. Knapp, an American missionary, who was stationed at Bitlis, and was expelled from the Turkish empire on a charge of inciting Armenians to rebellion.

The sultan has refused to recognize Messrs. Bergholz and Hunter, who two years ago were sent by the United States as consuls to Erzeroum and Harput. They reached their posts after some trouble, but being unable to secure recognition or perform their duties, as consuls, withdrew, and a few months afterward occurred the disturbance at Harput, in which the American college was looted and property worth \$100,000 destroyed.

The new administration desires to secure the payment of the claims for damages preferred by Mr. Terrell, to secure trial for Mr. Knapp and other Americans, to gain permission for Mr. Knapp to return to his post, and have the consuls which have been accredited to the Turkish cities recognized, as the churches of the country have made strong requests that these things be done.

Members of the senate committee on foreign relations and the Republican leaders in the house who have been consulted are of the opinion that a bill to authorize the president to send a special representative to Turkey would not be opposed in congress. In the house no legislation can be had, except by unanimous consent, or by a special rule. Mr. Pitt said there would be no opposition on the ground of expense, because the bill would provide that the ambassador should receive only the salary of the minister to Turkey during the term of his service.

## Lock the Door

Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and germs of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild. 25 cents.

## Public Meeting.

A requisition requesting a meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of aiding the construction of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company; and for discussing matters generally pertaining to railway construction in this province, having been presented to me, a Public Meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on

Thursday Evening, April 8th.

Chair taken at 8 o'clock p.m.

CHAS. REDFERN, Mayor.

## All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST extracts and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Government at its next session for a private bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point on the south boundary line of British Columbia between the 124<sup>th</sup> and 125<sup>th</sup> degrees of longitude at the head of Lillooet Canal, or at some point nearly due north thereof, and thence northerly and westerly by the most feasible route to Fort Skeena, with power to construct steamship lines, telegraph lines and all necessary bridges, ferries and wharves, to construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and terminuses, and to build over all streams steam and other vessels, to take and use water for generating electricity and other purposes, and to acquire foreshore rights and lands for the right of way, station grounds and other necessary land to acquire lands and other bonuses or aid from the Government of Canada and British Columbia or from any municipal corporation or person to aid in the construction of the said railway and make all traffic and arrangements with other railway companies or persons and for all other usual and necessary powers and privileges, and also for power to levy a royalty over all precious metals passing over land over which the company may be situated, and to carry no business of general trading company and express company; also to own, manage and lease hotels, to mine, to do all other acts necessary.

The said company will be entitled to any of the powers aforesaid, and with the approval and consent of the Dominion Government to administer the territory known as the Yukon territory in Canada under conditions to be prescribed.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Applicants, Victoria, B.C. Dated at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of February, 1897. DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN.

## 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

## PATENTS

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Any one interested in a simple and inexpensive way to register his trade mark, design or copyright, may apply to us for a full description of our services.

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PRINTERS  
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1000 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK CITY

## A TEMPTING BILL OF FARE.

of recent date to a representative of the Miner which stated that the results obtained on two assays were respectively \$21.19 and \$23.53 in gold and silver alone, no assay having been made for the

GOLDEN.  
Golden Era.

A rather extensive rock slide occurred in the Kicking Horse pass about three miles east of Nelson on Sunday last, completely covering the track for some distance and broke down the telegraph wires. A large force of men went to work and had the track cleared in a few hours.

Several prospecting parties have left Golden during the past few days, having encouraged to do so by the recent thaw. The whole of East Kootenay will receive such a thorough prospecting this season as it never received before. There are hundreds of good properties that have never been staked and there are others that have been staked some years ago and been allowed to lapse owing to the inability of the prospectors to keep up the necessary assessment work. The local prospectors know where the good things are and they are making ready to secure them before the rush of new men sets in.

SLOCAN CITY.

(Nelson Miner.)

It is generally understood here that the C. P. R. company's new boat will be launched some time next week. In the meantime the steamer Hunter is keeping Assays of surface rock gave

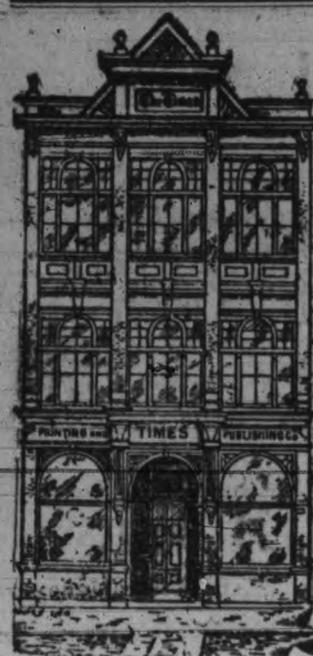
neal, and now a solid wall of ore six feet across is in sight, carrying gold, silver and copper.

The rapidity with which crops develop in this climate is remarkable. The vegetables are especially good for visitors. An admirable remedy for this disease is Ajer's Cherry Peptoral. It has saved hundreds of lives and should be in every house where there are young children.

"This is the way I long have sought; And mourned because I found it not"

has been the poem of joy and satisfaction of many a traveller, who, after weary days of unpleasant experience with this, that or the other line, settles himself for a comfortable ride from Minneapolis or St. Paul, to Chicago in one of the elegant coaches of the Wisconsin Central lines. Then again the inspired lines of the poet come to mind as he seats himself at the table in the dining car of this same Wisconsin Central and finds himself served with the very best meal at a reasonable price. For particulars address George S. Batty, General Agent, 240 Stark street, Portland, Or., or James C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., or apply to your nearest ticket agent.

THE ROBIN, HUMMING BIRD AND WHITE SWAN, three mineral claims in White



## The Daily Times.

## GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

Tallyrand's cynical definition of language, as something given to men whereby to conceal their thoughts, was evidently born of contact with people a little more astute than the editor of the Colonist and his political masters. Those gentlemen have the will but not the ability to use words in the manner familiar to the famed diplomat. The more they talk about that precious "railway policy" the clearer become the plans and intentions of the government and their clique. While the people desire an independent railway connecting the coast and Kootenay, this gave uneasiness and their friends are anxious to baffle Mr. Heinze and the parties of whom Mr. Heinze is the representative, chiefly the Canadian Pacific Railway company. The Colonist indeed innocently admits this when it says: "The more eastern portion of the southern mineral belt already has connection with the coast by the Canadian Pacific. The western portion will obtain such connection by means of the contemplated line from Penticton." Just so. "Connection by the Canadian Pacific," conferred through Mr. Heinze and his company, is all that the government deems necessary. Anybody who disagrees with this programme is to be considered as actuated by "self-interest." The government, doubtless, counts much on the support of the Canadian Pacific and its stool pigeons for success in the next election, therefore it feels able to brave public opinion in this matter. The event will tell whether its calculations are well founded.

## ALLS FOR THEIR FAVORITE.

Hon. Col. Baker stated in the house that Mr. Heinze a year ago applied for the 1,200 inches of water from Beaver creek which he has been granted by the government. Mr. Fitzstubb, the government agent, stated distinctly that Mr. Heinze made no such application to him up to the time of his going away on leave, a month or two ago. Who is right on this matter, the minister or the government agent? It must be said that all the surrounding circumstances tend to confirm Mr. Fitzstubb's version. Then there is Mr. Corbin's statement that while miners and other have been anxious to use the water to carry on their industries Mr. Heinze has no immediate use for it being desirous only to lock it up, which is in direct conflict with the announcement made by the minister in the house. Mr. Heinze is said to have machinery all ready to be run by this water. What machinery? Why should Mr. Corbin make such a statement as he did if this is the case? The conclusion must be, notwithstanding the minister's statement and its echo by the faithful hand-organ, that the government showed remarkable anxiety to oblige Mr. Heinze in this case as in others that have arisen. Perhaps the true inwardness of its actions will yet be fully brought to light.

The Colonist may save itself the trouble of lying about the government's intentions towards Mr. Heinze and his company. The people understand the situation perfectly.

Through its local hand-organ the government tells Mr. McLagan that he is opposing its railway policy because he is one of the promoters of the road from the coast to Kootenay. Mr. McLagan knows enough about the government to be able to make a very sharp retort, if he so minded.

The Liberals did not win Champlain; but they cut down the Conservative majority by a half. If Mr. Trindell had taken an independent stand, like that taken by Messrs. Guite and Champagne, he would have evidently done much better.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not theory but a well known fact.

Just received direct from Messrs. & Sons, of St. Andrews, Scotland, a splendid assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's golf goods at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

## THE GALVESTON JETTIES.

It is announced that the jetty work at Galveston has at last been completed and turned over to the government. The entire cost of the jetties has been about \$5,400,000. They were begun in 1890, the largest being six miles long and the smaller four miles. Practically speaking, they are simply walls of rock extending outward from the entrance to the harbor about one mile distant from each other. By means of the jetties the current of the gulf has been diverted so that the sand bar which formerly existed at the entrance to Galveston bay has been in a great measure removed. At the time the work was begun about 13 feet of water was on the bar at low tide. The last report is 28 feet 6 inches, although the average depth is estimated to be about 25 feet. In constructing the jetties the piling was first driven, on which was built a tramway; next, a layer of sandstone of about 30 feet wide and 3 feet thick was laid as a foundation, the sandstone being dumped into the sea; next came runs on the tramroad; next an embankment of sandstone rip-rap was laid, which was about 10 feet wide at the top; upon this were placed granite blocks, weighing from two to ten tons each. To give an idea of the extent of the work, it may be stated that 400,000 tons of sandstone and 300,000 tons of granite have been used. The work has attracted a good deal of attention from engineers, not only in this country, but abroad, and in its inception many doubts were expressed as to its success—Manufacturers' Record.

## SCIENCE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

There seems to be no end to the benefits of the phonograph. This day our paper gives an illustration of this interesting instrument, the phonograph, and the caption reads:

"While one of the ships in the Australian squadron was patrolling the South Seas recently, she came up with a sailing vessel, which had been captured at once and released. The strange vessel was found to be a craft engaged in recruiting Kanakas for the Queensland plantations. The naval officer noticed that there was on board an instrument that was evidently intended especially for navigation, and asked why a phonograph should be included in the ship's outfit. He was told that before the vessel left Queensland it had called at various ports where Indians were employed, taking with him a camera and phonograph. Here he went into the bush on the plantations, also taking individual pictures of well-known men from the New Hebrides and the Solomon Group.

Mr. Carter's invention has been brought into service the less known among the Indians being asked to speak into the phonograph anything they would like to tell their friends at home. Large numbers were induced to give an account of the sort of life the Kanakas were having on the plantations, and to tell any other news that might interest the old folks at home in Malaya, Australia, San Christoval, Manita and other islands.

After he had secured a good supply of the Indians, the ingenious ship officer sailed for the island groups and heard of was-making good use of his material. Many of the phonographs had been transferred to glass for use with the lime-light, and graph he was able to give exhibitions on a plantation that changed the

doubts of the natives into an enthusiastic desire to emigrate.

At the lime-light show the captain would produce a full-sized picture of an absent friend, a native well-known on the island, and to the amazement of the dusky audience would make him speak words of greeting from his plantation home in Bundaberg—a thousand miles away. When the picture had been taken, the photograph was produced, were at once dispelled when the lime-light picture of their friend addressed them in their own tongue, and in the picture they had known well when he had dwelt among them—YOUTH'S Companion.

A number of Victorians are interesting themselves in a project to beautify the grounds around the Jubilee Hospital. At last evening's meeting of the board a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Johnson for a donation of fifty trees, and to Mr. G. Jay for his donation of shrubbery and work around the hospital. The Sons of England wrote to the cost of a bed in the hospital, the communication being referred to Mr. J. S. Yates to investigate and report. Accounts for March amounting to \$1,221.87 were ordered paid and the reports of the officials of the hospital were received.

## ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publicity.

Please inform our readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly strength after years of suffering nervousness, lost vigor, unnatural dieting, and lack of exercise.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now entirely recovered, and am anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Unsolicted indorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice:

"Mr. M. T. Mulford, Agent for the Paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am every day fitter than I was before. Thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, is the wish of a cured friend."

"Judge not too surely to receive a kind letter of valuable advice absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am sending you a copy of Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulse and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money being sent from home, but the welfare and happiness of man, I am anxious of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:

MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agent, Quebec.

P. O. BOX 59-ST. HENRI, QUE.

For cases of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure, the only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

London, April 8.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway in Canada, referring to a speech made by Sir Charles Tupper at Ottawa, said to a representative of the Associated Press to-day: "Negotiations regarding the new bridge and the Intercolonial railway entering Montreal have been a matter of common knowledge for months past in Canada. My statement to the shareholders, given in a general way, distinctly stated that it would be unsafe for me to enter into details as, while the negotiations had only reached a general basis for agreement, it was at all times obviously subject to confirmation by the Canadian parliament. Alluding to government contributions, I stated it was the usual thing for the government of Canada to pay 15 per cent., and I hope that Quebec province will do the same."

You're Never Stuck  
WHEN YOU RIDE  
Dunlop Tires.



Your hands are the only tools needed to mend a puncture in these popular, common-sense, durable tires.

Have them on your wheels—they're fully guaranteed.

American Dunlop Tire Co.  
TORONTO.  
Northwest Depot: TEES & PERSSE,  
WINNIPEG.

## SIR CHARLES RIVERS WILSON

Allude to Negotiations Regarding New Bridge and Intercolonial Railway.

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Handsome Trouserings,  
Fashionable Spring Overcoatings.  
New Weaves and Patterns in.....  
Scotch and English Tweeds and Serges.

Boeckh's Household  
Brushes and Brooms

Are just what you require for house-cleaning time, and are always reliable and as represented. They are branded with our name and trade mark as a guarantee of quality; and all first-class trade handle them.

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**NEW** Woolens,  
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Handsome Trouserings,  
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New Weaves and Patterns in.....  
Scotch and English Tweeds and Serges.

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# THE EYES OF THE WORLD

## Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting.

Those in poor health soon know whether remedies they are using are simply a passing incident to their disease, or whether they are permanent, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the heart.

Those in perfect health are permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as nine-days wonder, but critical and experienced men are watching with the one result in view, with this one result—They have found that its claim of perfect cure qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that let disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow.

Here is the first principle. The true

bie with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its wonderful powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supplies.

Never failing, the nerve centre is healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their permanence to the derangement of the nerve centres.

Two rounds have testimony beyond all question that it does what it claims for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practising on their hands?

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**NOW READY!**

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The Province series  
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**Mining Maps of  
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FOR SALE.

On Fender Island 3,181 acres of mixed  
farm, fruit and pasture land, some-  
times with coal and mineral rights at  
(\$10) per acre. Title, Crown Grant.

The Island abounds with game, the  
water with fish. For further particulars see  
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HUMPHREY'S

Homeopathic Medicines

May be obtained at

BOWES' DRUG STORE,

100 Government near Yates St.

He dispenses prescriptions.

Telephone 425.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Prov. News in a Condensed Form.

Envelopes and writing papers. A social consignment on sale. Johnston's Kirk Block.

Three days' Eastern mail arrived last evening, it having been delayed by snowdrifts in the mountains.

The long-service men of the militia who have re-enlisted have received long-service stripes from headquarters.

This evening No. 1 Company of the First Battalion will hold a field gun drill. A full attendance is requested.

No less than 13,300 shares in the Tin Horn Quartz Mining Company were sold to-day. The shares were all taken by Eastern parties.

Two more bicyclists who have an untoward yearning to ride on the sidewalks will appear before the police magistrate to-morrow morning.

First-class furnished rooms at the Manor House (formerly Newport), Yates street, opposite Bank of B. N. A. Mrs. H. E. Butler, proprietress.

This afternoon an "Ingathering" social was held by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. at the residence of Mrs. Goodacre.

Organization was completed at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Association held last evening. There are now fifty members on the roll.

Why carry old line life insurance when much more desirable protection can be secured at less than one-third the cost in the same solid and reliable Manufacturer of the World?

Twenty-four packages crockery, glass, china and hardware ex Dunboyne and Waterloo just opened and for sale cheap at R. A. Brown &amp; Co., 80 Douglas street.

The series of Lenten lantern lectures which Bishop Perrin has been giving at St. Barnabas church was concluded last evening. The subject was the last scenes in Christ's life upon earth.

The Kaslo correspondent of the Nelson Tribune says: "W. S. Drewry, recently in charge of the photographic survey, has severed his connection with the lands and works department and opened an office as a provincial land surveyor."

C. Nangle, the anatomical and prize boot and shoe maker, for fourteen years foreman with H. Maxwell, has opened a custom boot and shoe factory and repairing depot at 56 Fort street, where he will do all work 30 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere in Victoria. He would be pleased to meet all his old friends and new ones. Remember the number—56 Fort street.

Communications have been received by canners in this city from the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, saying it has been reported "on what seems to be an appearance of authority," that in the forthcoming revision of the tariff it is the intention of the government to impose a duty upon tin plates and pig iron. These articles have hitherto been admitted free. Those to whom the letters were addressed are invited to send their views on the subject to the tariff committee of the association.

The Japanese government is making an effort to prevent the exportation of Japanese women for immoral purposes. Just prior to the departure of the steamship Braemar from Yokohama for this port the Japanese police discovered something suspicious about the passports of a man and woman who had booked passages for Tacoma, and the result of some investigation showed that the man was taking the woman thither for immoral purposes. Both were tried at the Yokohama Subhansho and heavily fined.

Two of the passengers who came over from the Orient by the Empress of Japan yesterday are staying at the residence of Rev. J. C. Forster at Oak Bay Junction. They are Miss Dr. McKellar, who has been engaged in mission work in Indore, India, and Miss Ramsay, who has been similarly engaged in Southern China. This evening Mr. McKellar will deliver an address in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on her work in India, and as this country is now attracting the attention and sympathy of the world owing to the suffering existing there from the famine, her address will no doubt attract a large audience.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

50 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Lawn Mowers cheap for cash at R. A. Brown &amp; Co's, 80 Douglas street.

Spring stock of carpets now on show at Weiler Bros. The largest stock west of Toronto.

Weiler Bros., sole agent for the celebrated Rambler Bicycle. Call or write for information.

A most complete stock of fishing tackle just received at Henry Short &amp; Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Troy Bread aids digestion. It costs you no more than the common kind, 5 cents a loaf, at Lawrence's, 77 Government street.

W. A. Galliher, of Rossland, and E. A. Crease, of this city, were this morning sworn in as barristers and solicitors before Mr. Justice Drake. C. J. Prior was sworn in as a solicitor.

One of the pieces of one from the Francis chain on Texada Island, containing fine gold, was assayed by W. J. R. Cowell. His results were similar to the specimen could be obtained if it would be worth \$13,000.

Thos. Jerome and Miss Elizabeth Scott were married last evening at the Mansfield Cook street, by Rev. Dr. Campbell. The groom was supported by Mr. John Scott, brother of the bride, while Miss Jenny Batchelor acted as bridesmaid.

A public meeting was held in New Westminster last evening for the purpose of ratifying the council's action in appointing a delegation to proceed to Victoria and urge upon the provincial government a change in its railway policy, so as to provide adequate assistance to the proposed Coast-Kootenay railway. The railway bill brought down by the government was also under discussion.

To-night is lacrosse night at A.O.U. W. hall. The concert, from a musical point of view, promises to be a great success, and it remains with the lovers of lacrosse and those interested particularly in the Victoria club to come out and fill to the doors the spacious hall, that the club may enter the field this season at least free from debt. Everything is arranged, and a most enjoyable entertainment is guaranteed. Tickets at the low price of 25 cents.

Extensive preparations are being made at Institute hall for the farewell concert to be given to Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands next Wednesday evening. Among other things an elevated platform is being erected for the accommodation of the chorus, who have held several rehearsals for the event. One of the numbers on the programme which promises to be most attractive is the trio to be given by Madame Laird, Miss Worlock and Mrs. Rowlands, "Distant Chimes," by Glover. The programme is a very lengthy one.

Under the auspices of the Natural History Society of British Columbia the lecture of Mr. J. W. Laing, M.A. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., on "The Beauties and Resources of Vancouver Island," will be given on Friday evening in the legislative assembly hall, by kind permission of the speaker and consent of the government and members of the legislative assembly. Arrangements have been made for two late cars to leave the corner of Government buildings on Birdcage Way for Fort street and Esquimalt as soon as the lecture is over.

When the Canadian-Australian steamer Warrimoo leaves for Australia to-morrow she will take with her Charles Thomas Hay Adair, who is accused of embezzeling \$1,000 from the Bank of Australasia at Clunies Towers, Queensland. Adair goes back on the same steamer on which he a short time ago was coming to haven of safety, in charge of Charles Frost, a special constable employed by the provincial police to take him to the scene of his crime. He now acknowledges that he is the man wanted, and as he has expressed a desire to waive extradition proceedings there was no necessity of keeping him here until the arrival of papers from Australia.

The register at the Dominion hotel has this morning the following entry: "Ernest H. Willett, of London, England." Willett, who is, to say the least, somewhat eccentric, was recently suspected of insanity while in Seattle. He went about that city a short time ago telling stories of a large fortune which he had fallen heir to in England, the value of which he placed in some cases at \$150,000, and in others at \$300,000. He offered to divide this fortune with any one who would advance him \$1,500 to go to England to establish his right to it, but found no takers. He was with out doubt a most eccentric man, for some time ago when Admiral Stevenson was in command of the North Pacific squadron he sent a letter to the secretary of the admiralty, written in three different kinds of ink, asking that a warship be sent to Seattle to protect the lives of the British residents of that city, which lives, the writer said, were in danger. With the request he sent an ultimatum that if the warship was not sent he would commit suicide. The warship did not go, and as Mr. Willett is now in the city, it seems that he did not commit suicide.

Lieut.-Colonel Gregory has just received blank forms of petitions connected with military matters. One of the petitions is being circulated by the committee of citizens chosen to represent the city of Toronto on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne. The petition is addressed to the Queen and asks that Her Majesty may be pleased to establish a Canadian general service war medal, with appropriate clasps or other decoration, and that the same may be bestowed upon all Canadian militiamen who performed active service in the field, and that the announcement be made that should hereafter the services of the Canadian militia be required for active service a medal will be issued under such regulations and restrictions as Her Majesty may be pleased to impose. The other petition is from officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the volunteer militia force in the years 1860-1870. It is addressed to Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia, and requests that he use his influence with Her Majesty to secure a medal for all members of the militia who were on active service during the Fenian raids.

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TO DISPENSE PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY, FROM THE PUREST MATERIALS, WITH THE HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL SKILL.

JOHN COCHRANE,  
CHEMIST.

North-West Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

## THEY REBELLED.

The Chinese Immigrants Make Things Very Interesting For a Short Time.

The Empress of Japan Spent Nearly Twenty Hours at the Quarantine Station.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan left for Vancouver at midnight yesterday, after a stay of nearly twenty hours at William Head quarantine station, where she was thoroughly disinfected and her 700 Chinese passengers given a sulphur bath and their baggage fumigated. Just after the first batch had left the shed after being washed some delay was occasioned by what might have been a very serious occurrence, but fortunately for all concerned it was tide over by the diplomacy and tact of the Chinese interpreters. The first contingent to be bathed found the water hot, very hot, and the weather still being very cold, they did not relish their position, and immediately on getting out of the shed began to recount their experience to the chattering mob waiting outside. They jabbered and gestured, and in a short time they had fully convinced their compatriots that the bath was nothing to be looked forward to with any degree of pleasure. Dr. Watt and his assistants, however, when the first batch had left the shed, endeavored to get another contingent ready for their bath. Then it was that they saw that the news shone to the waiting Chinese by the washed ones had taken effect. The mob suddenly refused to move an inch in the direction of the shed, and turning began to move backwards towards the ship. Dr. Watt and his assistants stood between them and the ship, barring the way, and for a few moments it looked as if a conflict was imminent. The opposing parties stood facing each other, neither making a move in either direction.

The doctor and his men stood as did Horatio and his comrades in the days of ancient Rome, silently guarding and blocking the way back to the ship. A squad of sailors were also lined up along the bulwarks of the Empress, armed with handspikes, sticks, etc., to beat the Chinese back from the vessel should they fight their way past the doctor. The Chinese were seemingly determined to resist all attempts to drive them, and some of them picked up pieces of scantling and advanced towards the little party who were between them and the ship. The doctor's staff stepped forward themselves with pieces of scantling and awaited the onslaught of the celestials. The attack, however, did not take place, and the end of the jetties was not made the scene of a second. They inoplyze. The Chinese interpreters had now arrived on the ground, and they at once began the elucidation of the why and wherefore of the bath and the other things which to the incoming celestials were incomprehensible in connection with the work of the quarantine station. They clearly showed that it was better for them to submit to the bath, for if they did not submit then they would ultimately have to. The speech of the diplomatic corps pro tem. had the desired effect. The Chinese submitted, and the tact of the interpreters had stopped what might have ended in bloodshed, and thus was a serious calamity averted.

The order of the bath was conferred on the remainder without any trouble whatever, the proceedings, although there were a great many more Chinese than there were last time, being conducted without a hitch. In not a single instance was the clothing or baggage of the celestials mixed. The work of the doctor and his assistants was most tedious, some of them being kept busy without an interval of rest for refreshment from the arrival of the Empress until late yesterday evening.

The outboards on the wharf are now completed, but they are not extensive enough to roof over the Chinese. To do so they would need to be built to about twice the length they are now. The carpenters are still engaged in making extensions to the fumigating shed and other needed improvements.

The Empress brought one of the largest cargoes of silk ever brought from the Orient, she having as much as 300 tons of Chinese and Japanese silks on board.

FROM JAPAN.

Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in Yokohama.

The British residents of Yokohama are arranging for a big celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

It is stated that either Marquis Ito or Marquis Yamagata will be appointed Ambassador to attend the celebration in London.

The Japanese press has published a wire

giving that portion of the press law giving the government the power of superintending the newspapers.

The house of peers passed the gold standard bill without discussion.

It is the best. Dandruff eradicated,

the scalp kept clean and sweet, and the hair made soft and easy of arrangement by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Remover.

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## WRATHY SENATORS

The Cuban Question the Cause of a Wordy Personal Wrangle in the Senate.

Morgan Charges Hale With Being in Communication With the Spanish.

Washington, April 6.—Much bad blood was developed in the senate to-day over the Cuban question and there were numerous stormy passages and acrimonious personal charges. Early in the day Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, called up his resolution declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents. He spoke for some time in a impassionate manner on the resolution, but was aroused by Mr. Hale, of Maine, to a series of sharp retorts. It led to the declaration by Mr. Morgan that instead of sending a lawyer to investigate the case of Dr. Ruiz, as was contemplated, the administration would do well to send a ship of war to Havana to demand redress. At another point Mr. Hale questioned Mr. Morgan's statement that Cuban prisons were "staffed" with American prisoners, despite the information reaching him (Hale) showed that no such condition existed. Mr. Morgan asked from whom this information came and then hotly asserted that he knew where it came from, as the senator from Maine had not denied that he was in communication with the Spanish authorities. Mr. Hale indignantly denied that his information came from Spanish sources and said it was furnished in every item by American citizens.

The strain occasioned by this charge and denial was relieved by the expiration of the morning hour, which cut off the debate. The Morgan resolution lost its place and went to the bottom of the calendar, but Mr. Morgan will continue his speech to-morrow and has given notice of a motion to proceed with the Cuban resolution to a final vote.

Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, speaking in opposition. The discussion drifted to the financial question, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Stewart having discussion on bimetallism. During the day Mr. Earl, (dem.) of South Carolina, introduced a resolution for the immediate reorganization of senate committees and the filling of all vacancies. He spoke briefly for the first time since entering the senate on the injustice of keeping the new senators from committee services. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

Minister Hatch, of Hawaii, and Mr. Thurston, the special representative from that country, were visitors in the diplomatic gallery of the senate to-day. One of the bills introduced was one by Mr. Davis (rep.) of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, for cable communication with Hawaii Japan and China.

Mr. Vest, (dem.) of Missouri, a member of the committee on finance, presented a resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether orders had been sent to customs officers relating to the tariff bill now pending before the finance committee, and also information as to the authority for such orders.

An objection by Morrill, (rep.) of Vermont, the chairman of the finance committee, sent the resolution over till to-morrow.

The Cuban question came up when Mr. Morgan called up his resolution, which read as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and the house of representatives that a condition of war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Mr. Morgan was recognized in support of the resolution, speaking in his usual calm and dispassionate style. He said a movement which in say way embraced contingency of war was of such a solemn nature that it should be free from excitement. If the United States government had taken proper care of its citizens in Cuba, great loss of life and property would have been avoided. This resolution was designed to place the United States in a position to protect its citizens.

"But," he added, "I am almost hopeless after the report of the past months, that any administration will get its courage up to the point of sending our ships to Havana and demanding justice and liberty for our people."

Mr. Morgan referred to the death of Dr. Ruiz and commented on the reported purpose of the administration to send a lawyer to Havana to investigate. "Instead of hunting out a lawyer to go down to Havana," declared the senator, "our authorities would do well to send a ship of war to Havana with a commissioner on board and say to Spain: 'If that man has been murdered, you must punish the guilty ones and on the spot make immediate indemnity.'

Here Mr. Hale came in with a series of questions, and there was a rapid exchange with Mr. Morgan.

"Do I understand," queried Mr. Hale, "that the senator objects to sending to Cuba an agent—he the lawyer or not—to establish the facts?"

"As an American," responded Mr. Morgan, "I would regret to see a lawyer go there, but if I were a British subject I would expect to see a ship of war as well as a lawyer go there."

In the course of his speech Mr. Morgan referred to Spanish prisons being staffed with American prisoners. This brought on another exchange with Mr. Hale.

"What evidence has the senator?" asked Mr. Hale, "that the prisons of Cuba are filled with American citizens? I do not believe that assertion."

"I will answer," responded Mr. Morgan, "by asking a question. I would like to know on what authority the senator from Maine predicts his belief that my statement is not true. Who gave him this information?"

Mr. Hale stated that he was not called upon to prove a negative. It was for

Mr. Morgan to prove the affirmation by records from the state department or from any other authentic source.

"My information is just the reverse," proceeded Mr. Hale. "It is to the effect that within the last six months, particularly within the last six weeks, whenever our authorities have intervened for the release of a citizen, it has been responded to in a friendly tone, and in nearly every case their release has occurred."

Mr. Morgan said the Maine senator had not answered the question as to who was his authority, adding: "But I know who it is: The world knows who it is. The senator cannot conceal the fact that he is in communication with the Spanish authorities."

Mr. Hale was at once on his feet, speaking with great earnestness, but free from agitation.

"Not a single item of this information has come from the Spanish authorities," he declared. "On the contrary, he had talked with many people coming from Cuba; he had received letters, all from American citizens, with American names and addresses and in these he might present this American testimony to the senate."

At this point, five o'clock, the morning hour intervened to cut off the debate and give the right of way to the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. Morgan wanted to go on, but when the friends of the bankruptcy bill insisted, Mr. Morgan said he would move to proceed with the Cuban resolutions and thus displace the bankruptcy bill. This threatened a test vote. It was finally arranged, however, that Mr. Morgan should proceed to-morrow.

Mr. Hale insisted, however, that the Cuban resolution should be disposed of and go to the end of the calendar, though he made no objection to Mr. Morgan speaking to-morrow.

"Then I give notice," concluded Mr. Morgan, "that when I get the floor I will move to proceed to a conclusion with this Cuban resolution. I desire action and a vote and we ought to act or else drop the subject and let Mr. McKinley deal with it."

This concluded two lively hours given to Cuba, and the bankruptcy bill was taken up.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, took the floor to speak on the bill. When he had been speaking for a quarter of an hour there were very few senators on the floor, and he remarked that if no one was interested in the bill the senate might as well adjourn, whereupon Mr. Nelson made the point of no quorum and a quorum was found on a roll call.

Continuing, Mr. Stewart spoke of the baneful influence of the gold trust in producing nations of bankrupts. In reply Mr. Hoar referred to Mr. Stewart's financial remarks as a "Vesuvius, Aetna, Chimborazo and Popocatepetl eruption."

The discussion branched off to the question of bimetallism. Mr. Chandler (rep.) of New Hampshire, and Mr. Stewart had a colloquy which occasioned much amusement.

Mr. Chandler asserted that Mr. Stewart and all the Bryanites were in fact opposed to bimetallism, and in favor of silver monometallism.

The cause of bimetallism would go steady on, he said—if such men as the senator from Nevada (Stewart) and the gentlemen for whom he voted for president would hold their peace.

Mr. Bacon, (dem.) of Georgia, asked Mr. Chandler what he would do on bimetallism if this plan of international bimetallism failed.

Mr. Chandler answered that there was no such word as fail in reference to it, but if by any emergency failure should occur, then he believed bimetallism could be safely tried by the United States.

Now for the mystery of the four surveys. One of our Cowichan surveyors, Mr. H. Fry, whose C. P. R. and much government work has been acceptable enough for such insignificant works as town mentioned, was called upon to survey this most important line, and did survey it once. But the very best engineers might possibly make a mistake, and survey work is easier than road work and as much money for doing it. Mr. Fry got the second government order to re-survey his own work and did so. But there may be men and voters who see the importance of the government doing this thing right, and when Major Mutter, M.P.P., and our government agent get interested in a good matter something has got to happen. They seem to find easily and quickly the most crooked, hilly and expensive place to put any disputed road, and show great advantage of the public traveller thereto. But some men object. This system of injuring the welfare of this district was inaugurated under the late Dyke administration. Well, another thoroughly competent Cowichan surveyor, Mr. E. M. Skinner, whose C. P. R. and government works stands on record, was sent by the government and put the third survey on this same line. But whether Major Mutter runs the government, with the government agent, or whether the government runs itself, I don't know, but Mr. Ralph of Victoria, was sent by the government and put the fourth survey on this same line, and Mr. H. Fry's first survey stands substantiated. Those surveyors all located this one of our by-roads about in the same place. These surveyors and their skill in the science of laying out roads, are not to be endured by the Major and the government agent, and Mr. C. S. says the road must keep the line until it passes his hog. "And where, then?" he was asked. "To hell, for all I care," said he. Whether the Major intends to run the road to the place intended, I don't know, but the ill feeling he has caused in this part of the settlement and district tends to stir up wrath and strife among the settlers and people to push them along the way in the down grade to that place.

Then we might mention the cases of Mrs. Catherine Burgess, 165 Jackson St. E., Hamilton, who under oath that she is seventy-three years of age, that for two years she was afflicted with Rheumatism and Sciatica, had severe pains in her back and kidneys and broke out with Erysipelas. Since taking "Kootenay" she has been free from pain, has no eruption, a splendid appetite, sleeps well and is a hearty woman in every respect.

Then we might mention the cases of Mrs. Catherine Burgess, 165 Jackson St. E., Hamilton, who swears that he suffered 36 years from Rheumatism, tried hundreds of local applications, but got no relief till he took Ryckman's Kootenay Cure which banished his rheumatism and restored his health.

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## COWICHAN ROADS.

How the People's Money Is Squandered Through Stupidity and Favoritism.

Four Scientific Surveys Set Aside by the Members and the Government Agent.

Reporter—Well, Driver, what news about the public roads now at Cobble Hill?

Driver—You just jump aboard the government gig and we'll take a spin three miles south from this station and get some items interesting to the public of this province about the Taggart and Cameron piece of road.

Reporter—Now, we have come some two miles, but this is a very good road and good grades, nearly level, but I don't yet see any cleared or cultivated lands on either side in sight. This is a fine new bridge over this creek, and that is Dofeson's lake, and pretty good trout fishing goes there. Now we have come about three miles, but what new road work is that going on up over that big hill at right angles to this road?

Driver—That is a job that the government road gang worked on last summer. Major Mutter and the government agent laid that road off last year and condemned the fourth surveyor's location of a good road further ahead. But Major Mutter, M.P.P., was taken over that and saw that his turn-off east to catch the N. and S. range line now is too far and the hill is too big for hauling over, so he has altered his own work. Government money is cheap, you know, and the Major's authority is great, so I don't know where the road will be the next time the Major comes around.

Reporter—I don't quite understand you. Did you say the Major altered the fourth surveyor's location of a good road?

Driver—Yes. Let me explain. Our friend Mr. Cameron condemns all that good road we have driven over this morning. He and the Shawinigan voters by the power of the Major and the government money could build a road off the range line; going over hills and through swamps makes no difference to them. You know it will give the men work. It don't pay to cultivate the land; the road money is easier got. But drive ahead some 200 yards. Yes, and here is another new piece of road heading east that was built two years ago and condemned. Now this road we are driving on crosses the range line some half mile further on, and to keep the easy and practical grades leaves the range line and rocky hills to the right or west side of the present good road, and most of the land along the line is too poor to feed a crow. The owners of some of these lands are very conscientious and liberal minded men. They vote for the government, and certainly they have a right to get the Major to dip in with both hands into the government treasury box and get them all the money they want to have this and all other roads in Shawinigan district altered and put on the lines.

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struck him. I think we might picture the old gentleman as the government now on the ass. However, the old man got his two boys to get upon the ass along with himself. But the people and passengers began to look still more astonished and to talk very loud about what a shame, as the ass seemed unable to carry such a burden. They should rather carry him. As the talk and shout of shame and laziness reached the old man's ears, another boy appeared to him to do just what the crowd said. So he put his boys off the ass and got off himself, and just as they were getting on the bridge and got the ass upon his own shoulders to carry it, but before he got off he stumbled and the ass fell over into the water and got drowned. So the old man represents the government treasury box. It couldn't stand the strain of such foolish expenditures for such silly work as we see in this district.

MORE ANON.

Listowel, Sept. 22nd, 1896.

Editor—Very, &c.

Gentlemen—I have pleasure in saying that Dr. Chase's Ointment, Pills and Catarrh Cure and Linseed and Turpentine Salve are selling well, and are giving every satisfaction. Many of my customers have spoken highly in their praise.

Yours truly,

J. A. HACKING.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 729 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months.

She doctor for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief.

She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what caused her. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Yours truly,

G. A. CARLETON, JNO. IRVING, Manager.

TO TRANSPORTATION.

## Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED).

Time Table No. 29, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster. Ladysmith Landing and Lulu Island Sunday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster. Ladysmith Landing and Lulu Island Sunday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

For Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Tuesday at 12:15 o'clock.

</div

## OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, March 29.—While there will be no retaliation against the United States in the new Canadian tariff bill, the outlook at the present time is that the changes in customs duties will be such as to do more damage to American trade than if a retaliatory policy had been adopted by the Dominion parliament. That there is a general feeling among the people to hit back cannot be denied, but this does not extend to the cabinet or even to prominent parliamentarians. The tariff will be framed entirely in the interests of the Canadian people, but the lines upon which it will be changed are likely to prove very hurtful to the States. For years past the Liberal party have done their best to promote better trade relations with the neighboring republic, and while they have not exactly failed, yet the prospect of obtaining a treaty in the face of the terms of the Dingley bill are very poor. That being so, other markets must be looked for, and consequently trade, which is now going to the United States, must go elsewhere. Canada intend looking to Britain for an extension of trade. Britain places no duty on Canadian products, and, therefore, the intention is to reduce the duty on such imports as principally come from the mother land. This will naturally increase trade with the Old Country. But it will help to do more. It will have the effect of getting Imperial assistance for works in Canada which may have some advantage for the empire as a whole. Take the fast Atlantic steamship project. Such a project will also tend to direct British capital towards Canada. The result of the last McKinley bill was to direct Canadian trade to Britain, part of which has ever since continued to go in that direction, although the American tariff was reduced by the Wilson bill. If the exclusive policy of the United States will divert Canadian trade it will never get it all back again, even if the tariff was removed.

If the Canadian government reduces the duty on woollen goods, which it very likely will do, there will be such a demand for these suits in the United States that a patrol of mounted men along the whole boundary, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, could not prevent the smuggling of them across the line. A moderate reduction in the duty on British woollen goods will be certain to have this effect. Take cutlery, and a reduction of the duty on the imported article would be such as to open up a splendid paying traffic in smuggling. Take a pocket knife, and under the Dingley bill the duty is more than double the price, or from 213 to 270 per cent. Scissors under the Dingley bill are taxed about 175 per cent, table knives 150, and so on. Just imagine how easy it will be to smuggle such articles as those across a boundary line which is over 3,000 miles in length.

Those who have lived in border towns know the extent to which the smuggling into Canada of coal oil has extended, notwithstanding that it is a bulky article. Jewellery, also, has been a paying business for the smuggler. The ferry boats on the St. Lawrence would do a poor business but for the opportunity they have of smuggling between the two countries. But it is in the winter season when the river is frozen over, that this illegal traffic can be carried on with perfect freedom. If the customs can be defrauded in this way where the river is the boundary, how much more easily can it be done where only an imaginary line separates both countries for about 2,000 miles. The evil which would result from this would be very much greater than would any retaliatory legislation which might be passed by the Dominion, and the blame for the existing state of affairs would be placed at the door of the framers of the Dingley bill. In this way the people are taking all the comfort they can from the position which has been created by the American tariff bill. It is not likely that the Canadian bill will be introduced, until the middle of April.

In many respects it was a fitting thing that a Liberal government was able to have given notice in the first days of its meeting of parliament of a bill to abolish the existing Dominion franchise act, which was forced upon the statute book in defiance of the will of the people. Conservatives as well as Liberals were opposed to the act on account of its great expense, not only to the country, but to the parliamentary candidate, who was obliged to look personally after the revision, or all kinds of frauds might be perpetrated to have him defeated beforehand. When the history of passing the Dominion franchise act is written by independent parties, who will have no prejudice towards either of the political parties who were engaged in that memorable struggle, it will be put down as one of the blackest pages in the administration of the late Sir John Macdonald. The Bill had been on the order paper for two years. It was conceived just after the gerrymander bill was nigh extinguished by the whole Liberal party in the campaign of 1882. In 1885, when the Northwest rebellion was on, Sir John Macdonald announced his determination to push the bill through. Its provisions were very much more iniquitous when introduced than after it came out of committee. It took some six weeks in committee. Hon. Edward Blake was the leader of the opposition, but the great fight which was organized by the handful of Liberals who were then in the house must be credited to Hon. David Mills. There were three different courses advocated by the Liberals to pursue at that time. One was, and it would probably have been the best, to withdraw from parliament altogether, and let the government act any way they pleased. Mr. Blake was strongly opposed to this, and advocated a strong protest, without any obstruction, and then permitting the bill to become law. Mr. Mills and the large majority of the Liberals in the house made up their minds that they were not going to be legislated out of parliament with any such bill. Their view prevailed, and they organized their party into relief gauges such as was done on the discussion of the late remedial bill. But it was more play work in 1897 as compared to 1885. In one instance the house sat from Thursday at one o'clock until Saturday at midnight. But while

the material for discussion in the school cause was always ample, the library had to be ransacked for subjects to be in order on the different clauses of the franchise bill. To show how unsuccessful the measure has been the voters' lists have only been revised four times in twelve years, although the law, called for an annual revision. Sir John Thompson brought in a bill a few years ago to have it abolished and to go back to the provincial lists. Instead of adopting the provincial lists, the vast majority of Canadians would prefer the one man one vote system, with personal registration of all voters and manhood suffrage. Some of the provinces, however, have not reached this point yet, but they are travelling fast in that direction. In Ontario the existing law provides for manhood suffrage. In certain unorganized districts a property qualification of \$200 is necessary, and the elector must be a householder for at least six months preceding the election. In Manitoba the law is based upon manhood suffrage. One year's residence in the province and three months' residence in the electoral division are required. In British Columbia the same law applies, except that residence for two months in the electoral district is sufficient to qualify so long as one has lived in the province for a year. The Quebec law requires that an elector shall rent premises worth \$20 per annum, or shall be assessed for \$300 in realty in cities or \$150 in the country, or shall have a wage-earning power of \$300 yearly. In Nova Scotia the qualification is \$150 realty assessment, or combined realty and personality assessment of \$300. Tenants of property so valued are also qualified, as are persons assessed for \$250 income. In New Brunswick the qualification is \$100 of realty assessment, or \$400 of realty and personality. Persons assessed for \$400 income also vote. A special clause in this province disqualifies priests, church ministers, teachers and professors. The electoral law of Prince Edward Island is somewhat complicated, but it is very near manhood suffrage. Before the next general election comes around the framers will all have advanced so far that manhood suffrage will exist and therefore an equality in the law in all parts of the Dominion.

## SLABTOWN.

It may save you time and money to be informed that, when you need a blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard and, as such, the only blood-purifier admitted at the Chicago World's Fair.

## VICTORIA MARKETS.

## Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce. Carefully Corrected.

The purchasers of hay will be among those who are not sorry that spring has set in. Owing to the long winter the supply of hay has become very scarce; it is hardly equal to the demand and in consequence the price is stiffening daily. It is now quoted at \$15, but as all that can be obtained is being shipped to the upper country and to the farmers at the different points on the island a rise is daily observed.

Potatoes also are very scarce, those who have any holding the greater part of them for seed. The local farmers are unable to supply the market, and consequently dealers are compelled to import them from Eastern Washington. Meats have advanced again, notwithstanding the importation of 450 carcasses of refrigerated mutton from Australia by the B. C. Cattle Co. on the last steamer. Whole mutton is now quoted at 10½ cents, a difference of 1½ cents per pound from the previous quotations. The Australian mutton is sold a shade cheaper. The cost of the feed supply now is stall-fed beef brought from California and the Southern States and from Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. The price of beef is now placed at 9 cents per pound. These prices will no doubt continue for some time, as the spring being late no cattle will be in condition for the market for some time to come. The weakening in the price of hams in the eastern markets is making itself felt here, as several of the brands have been lowered somewhat.

Lake of the Woods.....\$5.75  
Snowflake.....\$5.50  
XXX.....\$5.25  
Lion.....\$5.50  
Premier (Enderby).....\$5.25  
Three Star (Enderby).....\$5.50  
Strong Baker's (O.K.).....\$5.50  
Salem.....\$5.75  
Leitch's Hungarian.....\$5.75  
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....\$5.75  
Wheat, per ton.....\$35 to \$37.50  
Barley, per ton.....\$28 to \$30  
Middlings, per ton.....\$20 to \$22  
Bran, per ton.....\$18.00 to \$20.00  
Ground feed, per ton.....\$25 to \$30  
Corn, whole.....\$25 to \$28  
Corn, cracked.....\$26 to \$29  
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds.....45 to 50c  
Rounded oats, (Or. N. W.).....45c  
Rolled oats, (B. & K.) Tlb. sacks.....30c  
Potatoe per lb.....15c  
Cabbage.....25c to 30c  
Carrot.....10c to 12½c  
Hay, baled, per ton.....\$15  
Straw, per bale.....\$15  
Onions per lb.....4c to 5c  
Bananas.....25c to 30c  
Lemons (California).....25c to 35c  
Apples, Eastern, per lb.....5c  
Oranges, navel, per doz.....40c to 50c  
Oranges, Cal. seedlings.....25c to 30c  
Fish—salmon, per lb.....10c to 12c  
Halibut.....10c to 12c  
Fish—smelt.....8c to 10c  
Smoked herring, per lb.....10c  
Smoked Kippers, per lb.....12½c  
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz. 17c, to 20c  
Eggs, Manitoba.....35c  
Butter, creamery, per lb.....50c  
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.....50c  
Butter, fresh.....30c to 35c  
Cheese, Chilivick.....10 to 20c  
Hams, American, per lb.....16c to 18c  
Hams, Canadian, per lb.....16c to 18c  
Bacon, American, per lb.....15c to 18c  
Bacon, rolled, per lb.....12c to 16c  
Bacon, Sing clear, per lb.....10c to 12½c  
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.....14c to 16c  
Shoulders.....14c  
Lard.....12½c to 15c  
Slabs per pound.....9c  
Meats—beef, per pound.....10c to 18c  
Veal.....10c to 15c  
Mutton, per pound.....10½c to 18c  
Mutton (whole).....10c to 15c  
Pork, sides, per lb.....9c  
Pork, fresh, per lb.....9c  
Chickens, per pair.....\$1.00 to \$1.50

For cases of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dropsy, dry Carter's Little Nerve Pill. Relief is prompt. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

## GEORGE D. SCOTT,

Mining and Financial Agent,

42 Fort Street, VICTORIA.

...Mining Properties of Merit and Fractional Interests...

OFFICES AND AGENTS—Vancouver, Sandon, Larder, Nelson, Boundary Creek, Toronto and Montreal.  
References, Bank of B. N. A., Vancouver or Victoria.

MONEY TO LOAN on Any Good Security.

## A BY-LAW

To Make Further Provision for the Maintenance of the City Library.

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the due maintenance of the City Library:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria acts as follows:

1. This by-law may be cited as the City Library By-law, 1897.

2. The City Library By-law, 1888, is hereby repealed.

3. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures to be made payable at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated therein, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

5. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the aid debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of \$765, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised annually the sum of \$1,416.

7. The said annual sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned shall be raised and levied in each year by a rate sufficient therefor on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the Municipality of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

8. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council to cause the said debentures to be made payable at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as they shall deem expedient, and to retain and continue the services of the present City Librarian, and, whenever necessary or expedient, to appoint some other competent person to be City Librarian in his place, and to appoint some competent person to be Assistant City Librarian at such salary, or, if salaries as the Council shall from time to time fix, provided that the total expenditure under this by-law shall not exceed \$2,500,000 in any year.

4. The Council shall have power to make such rules and regulations from time to time for the management and use of the said Library and for defining the duties of the City Librarian and Assistant City Librarian as they shall deem expedient, but the present rules and regulations shall be in force until amended or repealed.

5. This by-law shall not be finally enacted until the assent of the electors of the City has been obtained in conformity with the provisions in respect of by-laws for creating debts.

Passed the Municipal Council the 29th day of March, 1897.

## TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at Room 11 of the Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, for the North Ward; at the building on the south-west corner of Douglas and Pandora Streets for the Central Ward; and at a building known as No. 27 Government Street (east side), for the South Ward, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, and that the poll will be kept open between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.  
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., March 31st, 1897.

## A BY-LAW

To Enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Raise the Sum of \$17,000 for Special or Extraordinary Expenses for School Purposes.

Whence the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has received from the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees of Victoria a request in writing to submit for the assent of the electors in the manner prescribed by Section 116 of the Municipal Act, 1892, a by-law for the purpose of authorizing the expenditure of and raising the sum of \$17,000 for special or extraordinary expenses for school purposes for the current year.

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria the sum of \$17,000.

And whereas it will require the sum of \$2,181.00 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest.

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1896, is \$14,511,900.

And whereas it will require an annual rate of three-twentieths of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest.

And whereas this by-law shall not be altered or repealed, except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Therefore, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow, upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a

the sum of \$17,000 currency or sterling money at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of said Corporation, for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of \$17,000 either in currency or sterling money at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, to the one pound sterling as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of \$1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

3. The said debentures shall bear date

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of Infants, Children

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

Narcotic.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Aperient Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of

Chat H. Fletcher, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 15 Doses—55 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

The said bottle signature is on every wrapper.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get Chat H. Fletcher's

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

THE TIMES.

Daily and Twice-a-Week.

Do You Read It?

Mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Newfoundland at \$1.50 per annum; other countries \$2.50 per annum.

All the News

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Mgr.

Times building, Broad Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Gas and Hot Water Fitter

102 FORT STREET, NEAR BLANCHARD.

Sewer connections a specialty.



## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

## HOCKEY.

There will be a ladies' game at Oak Bay to-morrow (Friday), afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The Victoria Hockey club had an excellent practice at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. A large number of men turned out and the form was of a most encouraging nature. Little trouble will be experienced in getting the men in good formation. These 5 o'clock games are likely to become very popular in Victoria. Club game on Saturday next at 3:30 o'clock.

## FOOTBALL.

TEAMS SELECTED.

At a meeting of the Senior Wand-rers Association club held last evening the following team was selected to play the Rangers at Nanaimo on Saturday: Goal, W. Wrigglesworth; backs, P. Falconer and H. A. Gowans; half backs, A. Reid, A. N. Other and A. Johnston; forwards, W. Peden, L. Campbell, H. Petticrew, R. Livingston and J. Dakers (captain).

## THE WHEEL.

The local scorers are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the road races to be held on Good Friday at Beacon Hill. The races a two-mile and a ten-mile run, are under the sanction and supervision of the Century Road Club. Entries can be left with H. Wilje, at the New England, not later than April 14th.

## Miscellaneous.

The Capital Gun Club will hold a shoot on Good Friday.

Two bicycled road races will be held at Beacon Hill on Good Friday.

## LA ROCHELLE INQUEST.

George Lasher, a Partner of the Deceased, and Others Give Evidence.

The inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of Frank La Rochelle was continued to-day. McDonald and Lasher, the latter a partner of the deceased, gave evidence as to being in the Delmonico with La Rochelle the evening before he was missed. According to Lasher, La Rochelle left the Delmonico with Walter Houston, formerly of Lillooet. Another witness said of Houston and the deceased going to the Pritchard house. La Rochelle left alone, Houston going to bed. Lasher said since La Rochelle was missing he had heard that papers had been drawn up transferring a claim in which he and La Rochelle were interested, but which was in the latter's name, to Mr. McKnight. A special messenger had been sent to Lillooet to record the transfer, but the recorder had refused to record it until he heard from Lasher. The witness could not see the necessity for sending a special messenger to record the transfer, as they all had intended to go to Lillooet in a few days, and he had fifteen days in which to record it. He did not think La Rochelle would have done him out of his share in the claim, but it did seem very strange that the papers should be drawn up without his knowledge. In answer to a question as to whether he thought La Rochelle had been induced to take the papers drawn up while he was under the influence of liquor, Lasher said he would rather not answer that question. He intimated that the courts would probably be called upon to say whether he was "on on it." They had been in the habit of taking off claims and recording them in one name only, dividing the money equally when sold.

There are a number of witnesses to be examined yet.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Morrissey v. Leahy, the chief justice on Tuesday gave judgment for defendant. The claim was that plaintiff was entitled to a half interest in the business of brewing steam beer, porter, and ale carried on by the defendant. Defendant's contention was that the partnership applied only to the liquor business. He counter-claimed for a return of all the brewing plant, which he claimed as his private property, asking damages for detention of same and that a sale be made forthwith. Chief Justice Davie ruled that the brewing plant was defendant's property, and that he alone had the right to collect accounts for that part of the business. It appeared during the trial that there was a covenant in the lease of the property to the effect that the business should be kept up as a brewing business, and his lordship therefore thought it as well that the receiver should be continued with a view to selling the property as giving concern as soon as possible. H. D. Heingam, Q.C., for plaintiff, and

W. Langley for defendant.

In Morrissey v. Leahy ex parte H. S. Fairall and Anne Fairall, the chief justice in chambers yesterday heard an application of Mr. and Mrs. Fairall for leave to proceed by distress against the goods of defendant. It appeared that H. S. Fairall, while receiver, had detained on these goods without permission from the court. The chief justice ruled that there were sufficient goods of the partnership. The application was dismissed with costs. Mr. White (Eberts & Taylor) for plaintiff; W. H. Langley for defendant.

## SPANISH BUTCHERS.

Philippine Island Rebels Shot by Spanish Soldiers in a Prison.

The Japanese schooner Minatogawa Maru, which arrived at Yokohama harbor a few days before the departure of the Empress of Japan, brought news of gruesome happenings in the island of Guam. It appears that towards the end of December last a vessel brought from the Philippines a cargo of rebels as prisoners—some 400 in number—of whom half were put on shore at Guam, the rest being taken on to another island. Food, however, was scarce and the chief official at Guam had only a few guards at his disposal, emboldened by which and actuated also by the hope of seizing the Japanese schooner, then lying in the harbor, the prisoners tried to break out of the prison. The Spaniards were warned in time, however, and it is stated by the Japanese that during three nights the armed men outside continued firing into the place of confinement, probably to discourage attempts at an escape. An average of 40 to 50 represented each night's butchery, the survivors only escaping by hiding behind the bodies of their companions, and when at last the massacre ceased two-thirds of the wretched rebels were dead.

## PERSONAL.

J. C. Hinton is back from a visit to the Mainland cities.

Dr. E. Hall was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.

F. S. Barnard came over from the Terminal City last evening.

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake returned last evening from the Mainland.

John Rees and wife, and J. F. Goldberg, of Vancouver, are guests at the Oriental.

E. J. Short, A. E. Palmer and Henry Doyle, Jr., of Vancouver, are at the Driad.

The Bishop of Olympia and Dr. McCutcheon returned to Tacoma this morning.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, left this morning on an official visit to the Mainland.

Capt. George, the Alaska pilot, underwent an operation a few days ago, having a cancer removed from his cheek.

This evening a public meeting will be held at the city hall to discuss the railway question.



Before

Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

## THE PILL THAT WILL.

## SPLENDID MUSIC.

The Victoria Choral Union Gives a First-Class Concert Yesterday Evening.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Filled with a Very Large Audience.

The Victoria Choral Union gave their first concert yesterday evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. A large audience was present, the large audience being comfortably filled. The large chorus, who were seated on the platform, were grouped in such a manner that they presented a most artistic appearance. The opening number of the programme was the "Old Hundredth," which was given most pleasingly. The first stanza was sung in parts, while the second was sung in unison. The pause which in the old time rendering of this number occurred at the end of each line did not take place, each line following closely after the other, the hymn style, being completely lost and the chorale more after the manner of modern music. Mozart's "Gloria," from the "Twelfth Mass," was the next number given by the choir. This was very well rendered, although in several of the other choires the bass at times seemed somewhat heavy. A recitation and solo, "The Creation," by Haydn, followed. The soloists, who sang very acceptably, were Miss Hutcheson, Miss Nicholson, Mr. H. Firth, A. T. Goward, J. G. Brown and George Jay, Jr., Mr. Goward singing the recitation, which he gave full justice to, singing splendidly with a clear, sweet voice throughout. A very good chorus Rossini's prayer from "Mosés in Egypt," was then given by the choir, after which Mrs. Rowlands contributed a solo, "He Was D-spised" by Handel. Both this solo and Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord," which Mrs. Rowlands also sang, were rendered in the usual good style of that lady, which is so well known that comment is unnecessary. The sixth number, a recitation and chorus from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," was given by Mr. H. Kent and Miss S. McNeille. Miss McNeille took the role of the youth while Mr. Kent sang the part of Elijah. This was very effectively rendered, Mr. Kent singing very sweetly, as also did Miss McNeille, but her voice is hardly powerful enough for oratorio music. Mr. J. G. Burnett's organ solo, "Andantino, and Offertoire," by Leibnitz, was played splendidly, the latter if there was any choice, being the better of the two. The next number, a chorus by Gounod, "By Babylon's Wave," was without doubt the event of the evening, and Mr. Greig could not help but feel proud as he saw how successful was the result of the many practices of his singers. A great many present were disappointed, as Mr. Russell, who was billed to sing the solo in the next number, was suffering from some trouble with his throat which rendered him incapable of taking part. That chorus, which is a very pretty one, had been looked forward to by many. Sullivan's "Evening Hymn," from "The Golden Legend," was the eleventh number. In this as well as in the following chorus, from Handel's "Messiah," the choir sang very well.

The applause, although at times good, was in a measure lacking, very many of the people present considering the fact that they were in a church refraining—although it must have cost them the effort—from applauding. The church is being scarcely any resonance, and the sound fell in consequence very heavily. The members of the union who participated yesterday evening were:

Soprano—Miss Duflie, Miss Spring, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Mess, Miss Heathfield, Miss Hutcheson, Mrs. Bamford, Miss Laney, Miss Saunders, Miss Nicholson, Miss Frank, Miss Musie, Miss Agnes Russell, Miss J. Stephen, Miss Bakewell, Miss Blackie, Miss Fawcett, Miss J. L. Fawcett, Miss M. Colloc, Miss Hick, Miss E. Bennett, Mrs. Carmichael, Miss S. McNeille, Miss Fraser, Miss Beck, Mrs. McGraw, Miss E. Carter, Mrs. Gosnell, Miss Anderson, Miss Culcheth, Miss Gowen.

Alto—Mrs. Gwiz, Mrs. Lombard, Mrs. Wilkes, Miss Brown, Miss McMillan, Miss Stewart, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Kingham, Mrs. Reckaby, Mrs. Wild,

## FAIRVIEW

The Richest and Best Mining Camp in British Columbia.

The Fairview mining district is that lying in the valley of the Okanagan about 28 miles south of Okanagan lake. It is reached from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway by a branch line called the Okanagan & Shuswap, connecting at Sicamous Junction, and running to the head of Okanagan Lake, thence by steamer to the former line for a distance of sixty miles down the lake to Penticton, which is at the southern extremity. The wagon road from this point takes one through directly to the town of Fairview, 28 miles distant. This wagon road is a trunk route through Osoyoos to the United States boundary line, and from it other points are reached, such as the now well known camps of McKinney, Greenwood, Midway and Boundary Falls.

Fairview is ranked as being among the list of well-known localities; as apart from the encouraging field for mining speculation the country also offers inducements to settlers from an agricultural point of view.

Extract from B. C. Mining Record, February, 1897:

"It will be seen that the year 1897 opens most auspiciously for Fairview. At no time in the history of the camp was the outlook so promising as at present. Nearly all the original and most valuable locations are either sold or bonded to reputable mining companies, development work is being carried on extensively, about 200 men at present employed on the various claims, and the probability of railway communication being secured with the coast in the near future all tend to the conclusion that the time is not far distant when Fairview will have attracted a worldwide reputation for its mineral richness."

The sale of lots, in this registered town of Fairview, will begin on Wednesday, March 31st.

Maps, etc., can be seen and all information as to prices and terms obtained on application to

DIER, DAVIDSON & RUSSELL,  
.....MINING BROKERS....

TEMPORARY OFFICE: Five Sisters Block, 32 Fort Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

## KOKANEE CREEK

In the Heart of the Silvery Slocan.

The Canadian Mining, Milling and Smelting Co  
LIMITED

...Own the Choice Locations...  
HOMESTRETCH, GLACIER 4,  
CLARA G, TWO SNOWBIRDS.

(All full-sized claims.)

These claims are situated at the head waters of Kokanee Creek, on the divide between Ainsworth, Sandon and Slocan City. A ledge 8 to 10 feet runs through these claims, carrying a pay streak 15 inches to two feet of high grade galena, assaying 300 ozs. silver and 60 per cent. lead.

Peterborough, Oct. 22, 1896.  
To Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co.,  
Toronto.

Gentlemen—I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of Dr. Chase's K. & L. Pills. They prove themselves to be just what they are recommended for, and are one of the best selling pills that I have ever handled.

J. D. TULLY, Druggist.

## PASSENGERS.

For steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Justices Drake, S. C. Kirk, A. M. Archibald, H. McDowell, Jas. Gilmore and wife, Geo. Parker, E. L. Kelly, F. S. Barnard, R. Collier, B. J. Short, J. Frost, D. G. Marshall and wife, Dr. E. Hall, K. Stanley, G. C. Hinman, H. Doig, T. Blaize, Florence Webster, A. D. McInnes, A. Nichols, F. W. Hawley, D. McEvoy, J. P. Balfour, W. D. Birchall, C. Mitchell, J. M. Latimer, H. F. Slow, F. Horner, D. H. Anderson, Mrs. White, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Guile, Miss Orchard, H. B. Ecker, T. J. Ross.

Accompanists—Mrs. Lombard, Mr. G. Burnett, Mr. E. H. Russell.

Secretary, D. D. Muir; treasurer, J. E. Martin; conductor, Wm. Greig.

Music Committee—The Conductor and E. H. Russell.

General Committee—The Secretary, Treasurer, Conductor, J. G. Brown, H. Kent and C. A. Lombard.

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## QUICK TIME TO KOOTENAY.

For steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Justices Drake, S. C. Kirk, A. M. Archibald, H. McDowell, Jas. Gilmore and wife, Geo. Parker, E. L. Kelly, F. S. Barnard, R. Collier, B. J. Short, J. Frost, D. G. Marshall and wife, Dr. E. Hall, K. Stanley, G. C. Hinman, H. Doig, T. Blaize, Florence Webster, A. D. McInnes, A. Nichols, F. W. Hawley, D. McEvoy, J. P. Balfour, W. D. Birchall, C. Mitchell, J. M. Latimer, H. F. Slow, F. Horner, D. H. Anderson, Mrs. White, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Guile, Miss Orchard, H. B. Ecker, T. J. Ross.

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E. E. BLACKWOOD,  
Agent.

## Some Sharp Points

Many American makers of cycles make a change one year, and a year after change again, and each time it is called an improvement. See that point in the Canadian Cycle Co.'s

catalogue.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. W. NORTHCOTT,  
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation,  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C. April 6th, 1897.

NOTICE

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, during the next session, for an Act to incorporate the British Pacific Railway Company, to construct a railway from Victoria, British Columbia, to Winnipeg, Manitoba, via Butte Inlet, Cariboo, Edmonton and Prince Albert, with a branch line to a point on the North Saskatchewan River, and a branch down the valleys of the Canoe, Columbia and Kootenay rivers to the 40th parallel of latitude, with power to purchase land, make arrangements with existing lines or companies on the line of the proposed railway, or connecting therewith.

Montreal, 10th January, 1897.

NOTICE

Dr. A. A. Hunter's Dental Practice, 101 Yonge St., Toronto. Agt. for Victoria, J. Mulholland.

Agents wanted at all points.

For Table and Dairy, Pardon and Best.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Pardon and Best.

Light weights, oil bathes, locked bearing